The Role of States in Controlling Invasive Species: A View of North Carolina

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What drives the risks in NC?

- Diversity of agriculture
- o Imports
- Military bases
- o International air and sea ports
- Interstate Traffic air, rail, and highway
- o Tourism

North Carolina

- NCDA&CS has authority for agriculture related pests
- Invasive Species Advisory Committee

North Carolina Authority

- North Carolina Plant Pest Law
- Aquatic Weed Control Act of 1991
- North Carolina Biological Organism Act
- North Carolina Vegetable Plant Law
- North Carolina Bee and Honey Act of 1977
- o NC Uniform Boll Weevil Eradication Act
- Pest Control Compact

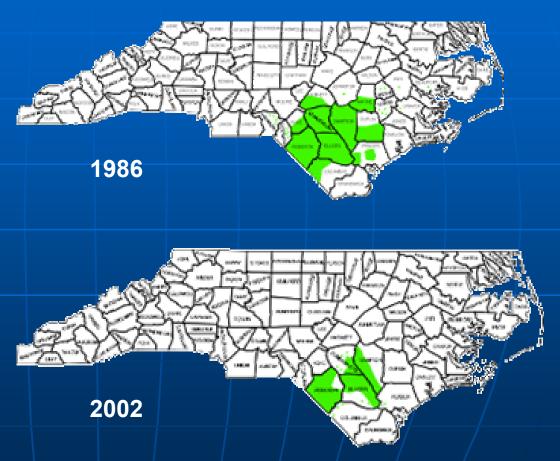
Recent Activities

- o Boll Weevil
- Sweet Potato Weevil
- Fire Ant
- Gypsy Moth
- Exotic LonghornedBeetles
- Small Hive Beetle
- Varroa and TrachaelMites
- Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

- Brown Garden Snail
- Daylilly Rust
- Ralstonia solanacearum race 3 biovar 2
- Witch Weed
- Purple Loosestrife
- Itchgrass
- Tropical Soda Apple
- o Giant Salvinia
- Mile-a-minute Weed

Eradication Efforts: Witch Weed



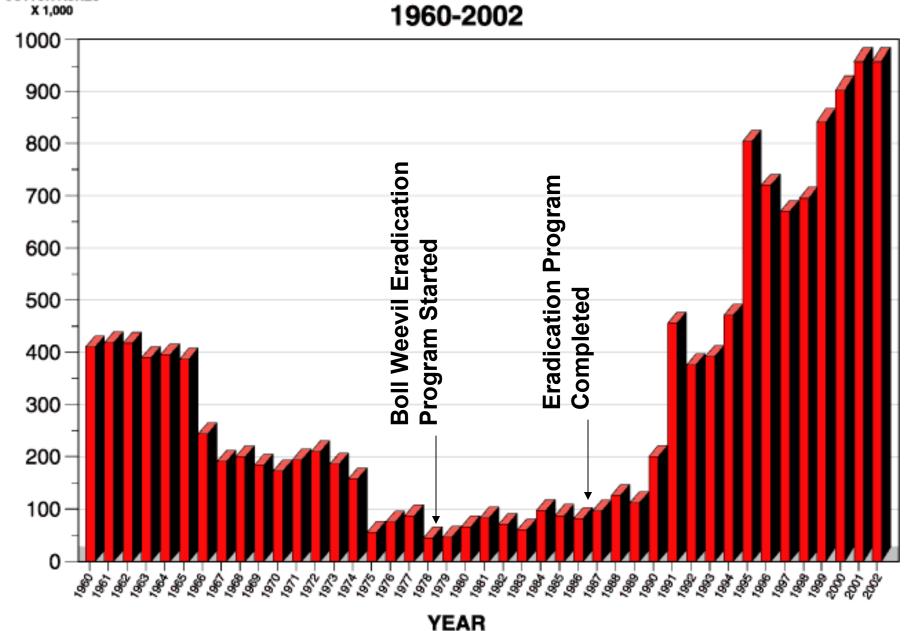


Expenditures: Witch Weed

Approximately \$250 Million

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON ACRES

COTTON ACRES



NC Expenditures: Boll Weevil

- o Arrival through 1977
 - Tremendous economic and social costs
- o 1978 through 2002
 - Approximately \$50 million spent on eradication efforts

National Expenditures: Boll Weevil

- Eradication costs 1983 to present
 - o In excess of \$1 billion
- Plans for U.S. eradication to be completed by 2007

Imported Fire Ant: Quarantine Distribution



Human and Livestock

Nursery, Forage and Field Crops

Summary*

- Within past 40 years, at least \$300 million have been spent to eradicate invasive species in North Carolina.
- The cost of these invasive species to the North Carolina economy far exceeds this \$300 million.

*Values are estimated and not adjusted for inflation.

